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TRI-WEEKLY BANNER

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometre, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

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No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address and receive a copy post-paid by return mail.

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AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

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Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue, and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the ornament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future

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Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA.

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Way and Glossy Ringlets of Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever off red to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for \$1.

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No. 3 West Fayette Street,
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There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and old, to great and to small;

The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S
WHITE LIQUID
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For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 Cts Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order by BERGER SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,

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HAIR EXTERMINATOR,
For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

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Throw away your false frizzles, your switches, your wigs—Destructive of comfort and not worth a fig; Come aged, come youth, come ugly and fair; And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI,

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses, (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, postage paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned to you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given.

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WHISKERS and MUS TACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonder ful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1.—Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States

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BEAUTY.—Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DUREUX's FRISER LA CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

AFFLICTED! SUFFER NO MORE!

When by the use of Dr. JOINVILLE'S ELIXIR, you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost. The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration; Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excess or evil practices.

Young men, be humbugged no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant practitioners, but send without delay for the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A perfect cure is guaranteed in every instance. Price, \$1, or four bottles to one address, \$3.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.

ALSO, DR. JOINVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all afflictions of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or irritate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, \$1 per box. Either of the above mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and postpaid, by mail or express, on receipt of price. Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists.
8:1y No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, Oct. 13.

God in our Affairs.

The predominant feeling as to the result of the recent elections in this and other States has impressed us with sincere and profound thankfulness to God. The exultation which a mere party triumph might inspire at another time and under ordinary circumstances, gives way to the calmer and better sentiment which arises out of a conviction that Divine mercy has at last interposed in the deliverance of our government and people. In the darkest hour of the last dreary six years of political strife and trouble through which it has passed, we never could believe that Providence would suffer this Republic to be altogether destroyed, even by its own folly and wickedness, but that, in due season, the scales would be removed from the eyes of the people, so that they might, in time, retrace their steps and save their imperiled liberties. Under this sort of direction only can the voice of the people ever be the voice of God. It may be that popular suffrage in the affairs of nations is seldom effectually controlled by supernatural inspiration, but it certainly cannot be either unreasonable or irreverent to suppose that such influence is exerted whenever the destinies of a great Christian Empire, providentially founded, are rescued from evident and imminent ruin by a sudden, overwhelming, and otherwise hardly intelligible revolution in public feeling and opinion. The work may be accomplished through human means; but we may, nevertheless, believe that, in such crises—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will."

Let us, then, in the solemn belief that God has come to our aid in our long and almost desperate struggle for right, and truth, and justice, and Constitutional government, against as formidable a conspiracy of wicked agencies as ever threatened a people with ruin, thank the All-wise and Merciful Ruler of Heaven and Earth for the victory He has vouchsafed us.

The above sentiments of devout gratitude to God for what seems to be a turning away of His wrath from us, is eminently becoming as it is an expression of the feelings of the thoughtful people of this section of the country. We have had no voice

in public affairs since the war. We have been debarred all participation in them except to submit to terms offered us. We have seen and felt for years that the country was tending to ruin, but could do nothing to avert it. Just when we had almost given up all as lost, God, in his mercy, saw fit to rekindle hope by presenting a sign in the North of His overruling Providence! It is enough. Let all continue to trust Him, and He will, in due time, fill the whole land with thanks and praise.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN Hatred of the President.

The bitterness of the Radical Republicans towards the President can be attributed to nothing but party spirit, carried to the extreme of insanity. If Mr. Johnson had usurped one-thousandth part of the power that has been admittedly usurped by Congress, he might deserve impeachment. But with what decency, with what justice, with what consistency can Congress impeach and try him?

Congress is steeped to the lips in corruption, in extravagance, in usurpation of ungranted powers, and every outrage included in the Constitutional phrase of "high crimes and misdemeanors." With what sort of reason, therefore, can they accuse and judge the Chief Magistrate of the nation?

Shall the faithless arraign the faithful; the guilty try the innocent? Certainly not, if the people are rightly attentive to the principles of justice and to their own dignity and interests. And yet the Radical Republican speakers everywhere are saying, that, when Congress meets, they will impeach and depose the President, put Ben Wade in his place, and then "run the machine," as they call administering the Government, just as they please. A certain General Logan, out West, says that Mr. Johnson "ought to be impeached, and hurled from the White House, as the devil was hurled over the battlements of heaven." And Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Radical "Rump" Congress, told the people of Ohio, a few days since, in a public speech he made, that he and his party in Congress mean to impeach the President, & "make him dance on air." Was there ever more revolutionary language, or more audacious threats used by the Jacobins of Paris during the horrors of the French Saturnalia of 1793, when, as Byron expresses it—

"France got drunk on blood to vomit crime."

Phil. Sund. Mer.

In the FORTIETH CONGRESS, soon to meet, and whose session is to be continuous for its entire term, ten States will be unrepresented, and the rest of them misrepresented. A Congress that represents nothing and nobody, can hardly be entitled to or receive much respect. Its constituencies, outside of half a dozen small States, are conservative men of the day, and are looking to the interests of their own day and generation. They have not the slightest sympathy with the negro sentimentalism of Sumner, nor the vindictiveness of Stevens. They are determined that this Union shall be restored and preserved. They know that this cannot be done by any power except their own. This Congress is a mere excrescence upon the body politic. It has no element of nationality in it. It deals with interests and usurpations that are "outside of the Constitution."

Still, however, the Radical leaders and their organs represent that they are undismayed, and not even disengaged, and intend to pursue their programme as lately promulgated by them in the canvass preceding the elections. They cannot adapt their ideas or measures to the practical views of the people. Fanaticism and despotism are the foes to reason and republicanism.

The people

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

ALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1867.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—We notice that some apparent change has taken place in Virginia with respect to the policy of voting for a Convention. Some of the leading papers which have up to this time urged upon the people to vote for a convention, have recently come out in opposition to the measure. These, however, have never favored the convention policy on the ground of sound statesmanship and legal justice, but of expediency, or rather necessity. In other words, all regarded the measure as highly impolitic, injudicious, and dangerous in its effects, but the South having no alternative, no hope, in their opinion, and in fact, of extricating herself from the anomalous state in which she was placed by the unprecedented and illegitimate acts of reconstruction, they thought it better that she should conform, as far as may be, to the exactions of Congress, and put their trust in the returning reason and good sense of the Northern people. On no other grounds could they justify the ill-advised measure. They saw no hope but in submission to the stern decrees of Congress. But since the triumphs of Conservative principles in the States of the North where elections have been held, show an evident disposition on the part of the Northern people to repudiate the reckless policy of Congressional reconstruction and usurpation, they believe that the people of the South would be fully justified in going against State Conventions, and thus ward off the unforeseen dangers and evil consequences the measure involves.

But the Virginia press is not alone in its opposition to State conventions. The ablest men in the South have opposed them, from the beginning, on higher grounds. The almost universally admitted unconstitutionality of the Congressional acts, dictating the terms and manner of procedure with respect to the conventions, not to allude to the evil results to the whole Southern people, are deemed sufficient cause to induce the people to vote against them.

Individually, we are opposed to a convention, and now think we shall vote, no convention; but we shall not undertake to advise the readers of the *Banner* what action to take in the matter. Wiser men have spoken, hear them.

Ex-Governor W. A. Graham, whose recent letter addressed to the managers of the Conservative mass meeting at Raleigh, we have read with much gratification, takes decided grounds against a convention. We shall publish the letter in our next issue, and put our trust in the good sense of the great masses of our people, as to what course they shall pursue in the matter.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—THE RADICALS MUST COME OUT AGAINST IT.

The *Philadelphia Age*, makes the following striking comments upon the probable results of the elections:

"What will Congress do about negro suffrage, which anti-slavery Ohio has repudiated? Such leaders as Sumner and Wilson are pledged to compulsory negro suffrage by the action of Congress. They dare not abandon it, and they dare not urge it. They dare not give it up because of fanaticism at home. They dare not urge it, for not merely does such urgency involve certain defeat at the Presidential election, but a nearer peril still. For no one imagines, after such a direct popular judgment as in Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland and Pennsylvania and New Jersey that New York would tolerate it. It would be resisted to any extent. Nor is this all. Rejecting negro suffrage as the North has done—for Ohio is the North—with what show of justice or decency can it be enforced on the desolated and conquered South. If, as the Radical papers now pretend, the result of the election has been to raise local prejudice against unoffending negroes, does any one imagine that northern representation from Ohio, for instance, will tolerate negro contact on terms of equality in the halls of Congress. Negro suffrage, negro representation, and negro equality, met their doom in Ohio last Tuesday, and with it, we repeat, was the doom of that great despotism which for seven years of blood and ruin and corruption has dominated in this afflicted country."

FORNEY'S NEW PROGRAMME.

Congress must apply the remedy, either by a new amendment of the Constitution, or by a law framed in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, granting universal suffrage so far as all national questions are concerned. This could be done safely and it should be done promptly. But Congress can save Maryland and Delaware, and possibly Kentucky, from the savage and revengful rule of returned rebels without an amendment of the National Constitution, and it will be criminally derelict if it does not do so directly after its meeting in November.

THE SOUTHERN FUTURE.

The *New York Times* has a long editorial under the title of "The Southern Future," from which we copy the closing remarks, as follows:

The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system or a labor system—poor houses or factories. To those impoverished people, in great part of our own color, may be added the colored women and children who are to be educated. They are not disposed, we are told, to go into the cotton field; what is to prevent their becoming operators in a cotton mill? Nothing of that hereditary hostility to manufacture which John Randolph says he would "go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep," could restrain cotton manufacture. Emancipation has given the South a far greater home demand for manufacturers than under the slave system. Then the planter clad his slaves in coarse garments. The average cost of outlay was perhaps twenty-five dollars per annum in dry goods, groceries, medicines and utensils. The freedman now provides for himself. He wears more clothes and of better quality. He buys more groceries. He even adds a watch and jewelry to his purchases. As a consequence he expends an average of perhaps \$100 each on his family.

There is five times as much expended in merchandise as before. Four times as much of the cotton money goes to the merchant and manufacturer as before. It is a home demand and a home market, and very few people in the world scorn or delay to employ it. Indeed, the necessity of combining the products of the plow and spindle with as little intermediate agency as possible will ultimately transfer some of the mills of the Merrimac to the waterfalls—possible to the coal yards—of the Southern States and cities. If those who now inhabit the country will not employ these extraordinary advantages others will come.

The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this region should be permitted to relapse into non production by its present population, they will be succeeded, as the Indians have been, by those who will realize its vast capacities. Like the inactive Steward who hid the talents confided to him the treasures of the South must inevitably fall into the hands that will appreciate and make them available.

The President's Views of the Political Situation—General Schofield Gets the Benefit of them.

On Saturday last a very large number of gentlemen and quite a number of ladies called upon the President—many to pay their respects. Among those who called on official business was Major General Schofield. A gentleman who had no official business with the President, but who, as a "Conservative Republican," merely made a friendly call, informs us that he found Mr. Johnson in a very agreeable mood. He discoursed quite freely upon the political situation. He did not seem to be surprised by the result of the recent elections. He referred to the fact that in several of his printed speeches he had said that the people would in good time teach their public servants in the right way; that the people could be trusted, &c. "They often exhibit more wisdom," he remarked, "than presidents, congresses, or conventions." His attention was called to an analysis of the recent election in Ohio, where two great parties presented each its ticket. The people looked at them both indiscriminately, and took the soldier standard bearer, (Hayes) of the Republican party—thus seemingly rebuking the Democrats for nominating a Valandigham man like Thurman, instead of a soldier, and accepted and elected the Legislature of the Democratic and Conservative party, to prevent the re-election of a Radical like Mr. Wade, thus repudiating the two extremes in politics; and then, at the same election, they buried the disturbing question of negro equality beneath a majority of 50,000 votes. The President listened to this statement, and said:

"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events. It is the true lesson of the election. And what makes the fact still more remarkable is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that these extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentations that were constantly made in the press and upon the stump, and, furthermore, that the government of the State was in the hands of the Radicals, and the treasure of their wealthy men was poured out like water to aid them in carrying the State. The people have conquered in spite of these appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others, disregarding the two dangerous extremes, and taking the safe, high, conservative ground as laid down in the August Philadelphia Convention of 1866 upon the Constitution, for the preservation of the States, and in favor of pure loyalty and a united and free country."

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LOCAL.

New Advertisements.—The public attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McCullins & Foster, wholesale and retail merchants.

This is the largest firm in our city, old and well established in the confidence and good will of our citizens.

Death of Mr. N. H. Blackwood.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of another of our citizens, Mr. N. H. Blackwood, who died in this city yesterday evening, after a short but very severe attack of typhoid-pneumonia.

Mr. Blackwood has been a resident of our city five or six years, and by his upright dealing and ceaseless industry had made many warm friends. We believe him to have been a truly good man. He leaves a large family to mourn their irreparable loss.

General Butler has published a letter in reply to friends who want to know if he would make a good candidate for the presidency, holding the views he does on financial and political questions. He says that his hopes or expectations or preference have nothing to do with his political views, and that he would not sacrifice his independence of thought and action to be president ten times over. He declares he will speak his thoughts and views, no matter what the consequences may be. It is said the "old cuss" asks to be again received into the democratic church. He must restore all the stolen spoons and go on probation four years as a condition precedent.

A Republican Paper on "The Infidelity of Ohio."

The defeat of equal suffrage in Ohio is a disgrace and humiliation to the Republican party, not only of that State, but the whole country. The pett's victory in election the State ticket is small compensation. There are no excuses or palliations to be offered. The Republicans of Ohio have declared that they do not believe in equal suffrage as a right. They are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South, in order to secure loyal reconstruction and Republican ascendancy in that section, but they deny it to their own colored citizens, because they feel strong enough without their votes. This is the whole case, and there are no means of warding off the derision and contempt it provokes.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

From the National Intelligencer.
RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The second session of the Forty-fifth Congress will convene in a few weeks, and their various political committees are preparing, it is said, to make such reports as may be thought expedient for the purpose of their party.

The work for the session has already been carried out by the party leaders, who have been busily engaged of late in promulgating the party programme and dictating the order of the performances. The House is to pass immediately a bill regulating impeachments, by which it will be provided that any public officers impeached shall be liable, upon an order of the Senate, to arrest, imprisonment, and suspension from the exercise of official functions. This bill is to be passed, of course, by a two thirds majority in both Houses. The House will then present articles of impeachment, founded upon the allegation that the President is politically opposed to them, and Senator Wade, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, will succeed him.

The Senate is to send the suspended Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, back to the War Office forthwith. Senator Wilson will bring forward his bill to establish negro suffrage by force of arms in all the States; and as nearly every State will resist it, Senator Wilson is to introduce a bill for raising five hundred regiments of black troops to enable President Wade to execute the law.

Several additional bounty bills, appropriating from fifty to four hundred millions each, for the purchase of soldiers' and the influence of bounty agents, will be then passed. The subject of reconstruction will be closely considered, and something attempted to ensure and carry out Senator Wilson's assertion, that seven, eight, or ten of the excluded States shall send Radical Senators and Representatives to Congress, and also support the Radical candidate for the Presidency. Sheridan and Sickles are to be sent back to the posts from which they have been relieved.

This session is to continue till March 4th. 1867; that is, until the new Radical President shall be inaugurated.

Such is the programme of the Radical negroites for the coming session.

Congress, during the last session, wholly misrepresented the views of their constituents. They represent now a meagre and sinking minority of the people of the Northern and organized States. They form but the rump of a Congress, and misrepresent even the portions of the Union from which they were elected. Ten States of the Union they exclude from representation and subject them to their arbitrary rule.

Of course, under these circumstances, they will strike with reckless desperation for supreme power in the Government, "outside of the Constitution." Their leaders are imperative and desperate, and their followers too timid to resist their dictation. Of course, the people will laugh at these pranks, but be ready to put them in strait-jackets when they shall become too mischievous.

DESERTING THE RADICALS.

It is reported that several of those who have heretofore acted or co-operated quietly with the radical party in this place as well as the county, have become so thoroughly disgusted with the proceedings which have been going on for the last few months, and especially of late, among those who lead or are being led in the radical movements, that they have expressed their determination no longer to countenance such doing or to acquiesce in what their sense and judgment tell them can only bring about mischief and evil to both white and colored people; and that this determination is not confined to white people alone.—We do not know that this is so, but it would be strange indeed if it were not so.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

New Firm & New Goods.

A. J. MOCK & CO.,
and BROWN & CO.,

HAVE consolidated their Stocks, and will transact business in the Large NEW BRICK STORE on Main Street, heretofore occupied by Brown & Co., under the name of

MOCK & BROWN.

They offer great inducements to buyers of Goods, as they keep the largest assortment of Goods in Western North Carolina. Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS

of all classes, from the lowest prices to the finest grades. A large stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES,

SOLE LEATHER,

GROCERIES & CROCKERY,

HATS & CAPS.

In Ladies DRESS GOODS they have a handsome selection and shall continue to receive NEW STYLES during the season. Ladies Cloaks and Shawls, of the most fashionable Styles and at most any price.

The best brands of Bolting Cloths in the United States are kept by MOCK & BROWN.

An examination of their Stock will convince buyers that Mock & Brown's is the place to make their purchases; they are experienced Merchants and thoroughly posted in goods, and are determined to sell goods at prices to suit the times.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place for Ladies Dress Goods.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the store for Ladies Cloaks & Shawls.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place to buy Ready Made clothing, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather and Groceries &c. &c.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place to buy Prints, Domestic, and in fact everything you want, except Hardware and Medicines, which they do not keep.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Is the place to buy Prints, Domestic, and in fact everything you want, except Hardware and Medicines, which they do not keep.

MOCK & BROWN'S

Will give you the worth of your money. Call and see MOCK & BROWN'S

POLITE and ACCOMMODATING Clerks, Messrs. Allison, Frank Plummer, and Barnhart, they are the boys that sell Goods at low prices.

MOCK & Brown's pay the highest market prices for Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow and Dried fruit of all kinds.

Country Merchants

are respectfully invited to examine our Stock of Goods.

Don't fail to go to MOCK & BROWN'S cheap Store, which is crowded daily—and goods going off rapidly at low prices.

MOCK & BROWN,
Wholesale & Retail Merchants.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1867

tf

POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary

Steam Engines & Boilers,

Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Saw Mills, Mining Machinery, Portable Grist Mills,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,

Flouring mill machinery, shafting, pulleys and hangers.

April 19, 1867.

no32 6mo.

OWNERS OF WATER POWER Should use the celebrated Leffel Turbine Water-wheel.

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

Send for a circular. April 19, 1867.

no32 6mo

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
Petersburg, Va., Sep. 23, 1867.

GREAT THROUGH FREIGHT ROUTE

THE PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD has been completed to the Steamer's Wharf on the Appomattox River, thereby avoiding all drayage through the city.

Connections and other arrangements have been made at Weldon with the Wilmington and Weldon and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, and their connections, viz: North Carolina Railroad to Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, S. C.; Wilmington and Manchester and North East, N. C. Railroads to Charleston, S. C.; Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to Cheraw, S. C.; and Western North Carolina Railroad to Morganton N. C., embracing the following named stations on the North Carolina roads:

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—Halifax, Bedford, Whitaker's Battleboro, Joyner's Wilson, Black Creek, Nahunta, Goldsboro, Bowkerville, Evergreen, Dudley, Mt. Olive, Fuquay, Warsaw, Magnolia, Rose Hill, Teachey's, Duplin Road, Lumberton, South Washington, Burgaw, Ashboro', Rocky Point, Marboro' and North East.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—Gaston, Littleton, Macon, Warrington, Ridgeway, Junction, Henderson, Kirtell's Franklin and Wake Forest.

North Carolina Railroad—Morristown, Durham, Hillsboro, McBee's, Haw River, Graham's, Company Shops, Gibson's, McLean's, Greensboro, Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Hollingsburg, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord and Harrisburg.

Western North Carolina Railroad—Marion, Burnsville, Asheville, Rutherfordton, Hendersonville, Marshall, and Waynesville.

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad—Columbia, S. C.

North Eastern Railroad—Charleston, S. C.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad—To Cheraw, S. C.

Arrangements have also been made for carrying through freights at Petersburg and City Point, with the Powhatan Steamboat Company to Baltimore, No. 90 Light street Wharf, J. W. Braud, President; with Clydes Line of steamers, to Philadelphia, W. P. Glyde, Agent, 14 N. Delaware street, and with Old Dominion Steamship Company for New York, shipping point Pier 36 North River, foot of Beech street, N. L. McCready, President, office 187 Greenwich street corner of Day.

Through freight marked via Petersburg to or from N. Y. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and above named places in North and South Carolina, transported as cheap and expeditiously as any other route.

Through bills lading will be given with the rates guaranteed at the depots and shipping points of the Companies comprising this Great through Route.

To insure the safety of freight, direct your consignors to mark all produce and merchandise care of Railroad Agent, Petersburg, who will forward them free of extra charge to their destination, North or South.

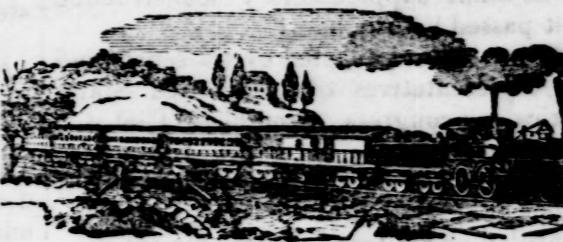
R. B. PEGRAM,
General Superintendent.

Sept. 27, 1867.

200-imo

71-ly

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.



Seaboard Inland Air Line.

Via. Portsmouth, Va.

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Carolinas. It is express in point of speed and safety of freight, being from 40 to 70 hours in advance of all other Lines, and at as low rates.

It offers daily communication with Baltimore. Five steamers each week to and from New York.

It is the only Line having these advantages and to which there is but one handling of freight. Cars are loaded at the wharves in Portsmouth, and are run through to destination. Be careful to direct your Consignors to direct only.

From Baltim ore, by the Norfolk and Bay Line

Steamers, foot of Union Wharf.

" Philadelphia, by the Annamessic Line, Phil.

Wil. & Balt. Depot, or by Clydes Line, 14

South Delaware Avenue.

" New York, by the Old Dominion Steamship Line, Pier 37 North River.

" Boston by the Norfolk Steamship Line, end of Central Wharf.

All losses, damages, or overcharges, promptly ad-

justed on application to

JAMES McCARNICK,

Trace Agent Portsmouth, Va.

Have your freight marked

Via, Portsmouth, Va.

And in shipping to Philadelphia, marked

Via. Clydes' Line, or via Annamessic.

E. G. GHIO,

Supt. Transportation.

Sept. 2, 1867.

189-imo.

71-ly

FRANK L. MORLING,

FLORIST, SEEDSMAN

AND NURSERYMAN,

Store No. 2 N. Eutaw Street,

BALTIMORE.

Nurseries on the Hookstown Road adjoining

Druid Hill Park,

Would invite the attention of the citizens of the

country to his stock of

Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,

And all Small Fruits,

Evergreen and Ornamental Shade Trees,

Green House, Hot House & Hardy Plants, Roses

and Flowering Shrubs, and all kinds of Vegeta-

ble Plant

July 19, 1867.

71-ly

COOKING STOVES.

WYATT'S OLD STAND

So long known to the Public

IS NOW THE

"Good men are assembling now, and shaking hands, as men who begin to see daylight, security, and peace. There is no party, in a political sense, among the soldiers in the army of reform. There is no purpose to go back one step from the platform of the Crittenden resolutions, nor from the policy of the President of the United States. As the war was waged for the Constitution, as interpreted on both sides, North and South, so now the fruits of the war will be maintained, in the final overthrow of slavery and of the useless dogmas of secession. But the States must live; the rightful powers of the States must live; the civil law must be paramount in normal times; the legitimate powers of the President must be conceded; class legislation must cease; Congressional oligarchies must go by the board; slavery must be abolished; the negro must subside into the citizen, subject to all legal and social regulations; the denaturalization created by the war and prolonged by the agitators must give place to quiet and legitimate rule. Then we shall go back to the first annual message of President Johnson; then we shall have swung round the circle. All those precious things are coming fast. Let us be firm, active, magnanimous, and patient. So we shall learn wisdom and gain great strength in the glorious days of a regenerated country that are even now upon us. And to the Great Father of all good be the honor and glory, for surely He is ordaining all things for the best, and far beyond our deserts. Truly the nation has been in great peril.—N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

A London lady advertised for a house servant, and received in reply upwards of one hundred and eighty letters. We can beat that. We advertised in the *Herald* for a clerk, and in less than twenty-four hours received over two hundred letters.

An Irishman in Cleveland tested a keg of damp powder with a match. Both powder and Irishman went off with a flash.

MARKET REPORTS, Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1867.

CORRECTED BY BINGHAM & CO. GROCERS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Bacon, per pound, | 15 to 18 |
| Coffee, per pound, | 28 to 33 |
| Corn, per bushel, of 56 lbs. | 1.00 to 1.15 |
| Meal, bush. 46 " | 1.10 to 1.20 |
| Copperas, per pound, | 10 to 12 |
| Candles, Tallow " | 18 to 20 |
| " Adamantine, | 25 to 30 |
| Cotton, per pound, | 16 to 20 |
| " Yarn, per bunch, | 2.25 to 2.50 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 10 to 15 |
| Feathers, per pound, | 40 to 50 |
| Flour, per bbl. | 9.00 to 10.00 |
| Fruit, dried apples peeled, | 5 to 6 |
| " Peaches, | 8 to 10 |
| Leather, upper per pound, | C3 to 75 |
| " sole, | 40 to 60 |
| Iron, bar, | 8 to 10 |
| Castings, | 8 to 10 |
| Nails, cut, | 9 to 10 |
| Molasses, sorghum, per gal. | 50 to 60 |
| " West India, | 75 to 100 |
| " Syrup, | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| Onions, per bushel, | 40 to 50 |
| Pork, per pound, | 10 to 20 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bush. | 60 to 75 |
| " Sweet, | 50 to 60 |
| Sugar, Brown, per lb. | 15 to 20 |
| " Clarified, | 20 to 22 |
| " Crushed Pulverized | 22 to 25 |
| Salt, Liverpool, per sack, | 3.50 to 3.60 |

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES

| | |
|---|------|
| At the National Bank Raleigh N. C., corrected by reports in the <i>Sentinel</i> . | |
| Gold | 1.22 |
| Silver | 1.25 |
| Old Coupons | 45 |
| Old Sixes | 70 |
| Bank of N. C. | 37 |
| " Cape Fear | 26 |
| " Charlotte | 24 |
| " Lexington | 10 |
| " Graham | 20 |
| " Roxborough | 33 |
| " Wadesboro | 24 |
| " Thomasville | 35 |
| " Wilmington | 21 |
| " Commerce | 15 |
| " Washington | 5 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Clarendon | 3 |
| " Yanceyville | 7 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 21 |
| Farmers Bank, Greensboro | 25 |
| Commercial Bank, Wilmington | 26 |
| Merchants' Bank Newbern | 45 |

Scale of Depreciations. ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

| MONTHS. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| January, | \$1.20 | \$3.00 | \$21.00 | \$50.00 | |
| February, | 1.30 | 3.00 | 21.00 | 50.00 | |
| March, | 1.50 | 4.00 | 23.00 | 60.00 | |
| April, | 1.50 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 100.00 | |
| May, | 1.50 | 5.50 | 19.00 | | |
| June, | 1.50 | 6.50 | 18.00 | | |
| July, | 1.50 | 9.00 | 21.00 | | |
| August, | 1.50 | 14.00 | 23.00 | | |
| September, | 2.00 | 14.00 | 25.00 | | |
| October, | 2.00 | 14.00 | 26.00 | | |
| November, | \$1.10 | 2.50 | 15.00 | 30.00 | |
| December, | 1.15 | 2.50 | 20.00 | 000.00 | |
| Dec. 1 to 10 inclusive, | | 35.00 | | | |
| Dec 10 to 20 inclusive, | | 42.00 | 000.00 | | |
| Dec. 1 to 31 inclusive, | | 49.00 | 000.00 | | |

Supplementary Reconstruction Bills as Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, July 14.—The following is the text of the senate supplementary reconstruction bill, as it passed both houses:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the general of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said acts shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district; under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called state or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the general aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officers or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the general of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath to be administered by any member of such board any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant made in every case herein-after provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding General of the districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any state or who has held any executive or judicial office in any state whether he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any state" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for administration of the general law of the state, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registrations lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That

section 4 of the said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so called state or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration or any officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

The Bankrupt Law.

The bankrupt law being now (since June 1st) in full operation, a summary of its principal provisions will be of use. The act provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, for the bankruptcy of partnerships and of corporations, and for the supercedure of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement. Any person may voluntarily obtain the benefit of the act who owes debts exceeding \$300, by applying by petition "to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such person has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing of such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate, and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act; and he must annex to his petition a schedule verified by oath, before the Court, or before a Register in Bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt, or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness, in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment or collateral, or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal." Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for their benefit.

Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for their benefit. There is excepted from the provisions of this act "the necessary household and kitchen furniture and such other articles and other necessities of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who has been a soldier, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy or execution by the laws of the United States and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and upon execution or other process or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in 1864."

Six months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, after publication in the newspapers, a certificate is given the bankrupt discharging him forever from all his debts existing at that time. Any person owing debts may voluntarily be declared a bankrupt who shall "depart from the State, District or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or being absent shall, with such intent, remain absent, or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process; or to remove his property, or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken or sequestered on legal process; or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested or held in custody under or by virtue of any process of execution, issued out of any court of any State, District or Territory, in which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District or Territory, applicable thereto, for a period of seven days, or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District or Territory, applicable thereto, for a period of seven days, or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, District or Territory, applicable thereto, for a period of 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